

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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### THE SITUATION.

A heavy Union force, principally cavalry, is reported by the papers of the rebel capital as moving up the Shenandoah valley, towards Staunton, on last Tuesday.

We are still without direct intelligence from General Sherman; and the Richmond press appears to be also ignorant of his whereabouts. At least they assume to be, the only item of intelligence regarding his movements which they vouchsafe us, and which is probably begotten of their desires, being that he is "stuck in the mud in the Southern States." They estimate the men of Sherman's immediate command, cavalry, infantry and artillery, at thirty-five thousand; Gillmore's Charleston column at ten thousand; and Schofield's at fifteen thousand, making the entire force subject to Sherman's direction, now operating in the Carolinas, sixty thousand men. The anticipations entertained as to the result of the march are, however, very different. As to the march of General Sherman taking that town in his line of march are said to have passed away, causing a subsidence of the excitement there. We have nothing further regarding his reported junction with Schofield in the vicinity of Goldsboro, N. C. The Richmond papers say the rebel cavalry leader Wade Hampton is now in possession of Columbia, S. C.; and that the burned district of that city extends in one direction three-quarters of a mile, but that no public property was destroyed. Rebel deserters, who arrived at Newbern, N. C., on the 25th of February, reported that the rebels were then busily engaged in fortifying Kinston and Goldsboro, in accordance with the orders of General Lee, who had said that the latter place must be held at all hazards.

The deserters from Lee's army in front of Richmond state that when he went southward on his recent visit he took with him two divisions of Anderson's corps to reinforce the army confronting Sherman; that the heavy rebel siege guns are being sent from Petersburg to Greensboro, North Carolina, and that the citizens of both Richmond and Petersburg are preparing to leave. Affairs still remain quiet in that vicinity. The Richmond papers say that Grant's forces are still massed on his left, in the vicinity of Hatcher's run, and they are now expecting him to attempt an extensive flank movement around Lee's right.

A prominent feature in the latest Richmond journals is their denunciation of Governor Brown and his recent message to the Georgia Legislature. He is charged with discouraging the people, encouraging desertions from the army, and is strongly suspected of being a traitor to the rebel cause. The rebel House of Representatives has concocted and passed another bill to place three hundred thousand negroes in their armies. This bill, which is intended to surmount the objections of the Senators to the measure, differs in a material point from the former one, in the fact that it does not guarantee freedom to the enlisted slaves, but leaves the question of their emancipation to be settled by their masters and the authorities of the States from which they are furnished. It is expected that the Senate will be satisfied with this bill, and pass it also. Jeff Davis has already been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia to call on that State for its quota of negro soldiers. The Virginia House of Delegates on the 28th ult. adopted a resolution to submit to the people on the 23d of this month the question whether a State convention shall be called.

The rebel newspaper accounts of the condition of affairs in North Mississippi and Northern Georgia is anything but cheering for the cause of Jeff Davis. The country is represented as swarming with rebel deserters and "toros," who are formed into predatory bands, roaming around robbing, murdering and keeping up a reign of terror. It is said that General Forrest is left alone to take care of that region, all Hood's army having been sent elsewhere. Yankee troops are reported to be still passing down the Mississippi river to New Orleans, and rebel opinion is divided as to whether they are intended to operate against Mobile or Galveston. The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer has information which leads it to believe that a considerable Yankee force is moving into Alabama from West Florida, to co-operate with General Thomas in an advance from the north. General Price is said to be in command of the rebel forces near Shreveport, Louisiana.

Our correspondent in Nassau, N. P., writing on the 18th of February, furnishes a very interesting account of the last days and expiring agony of the vast Anglo-rebel blockade running trade built up in the Bahamas since the commencement of the rebellion. The steamers Fox (since captured) and Druid returned to Nassau from Charleston on the 6th and 6th ultimo, and these were the last arrivals in the colony from the confederacy. When the fall of Fort Fisher was announced quite a fleet of blockade runners started from Nassau for Charleston; but they soon returned, one by one, from profitless voyages. General Preston left Nassau for Charleston, but after a few days he was again at his quarters in the Royal Hotel. The ship Neroid, laden with cotton for Liverpool, went around on the Nassau bar, and was likely to prove a wreck. The colonial authorities refused permission to the captain of the United States gunboat Honduras to anchor in port during a heavy swell at sea.

### EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship Canada, from Queenstown February 19, reached Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston. Her news is two days late.

England had not fully recovered from the political agitation produced by the report of the peace negotiations in America, and the subject of an early peace or a vigorous prosecution of the war formed a leading topic for discussion in the London journals. The majority of the writers incline to the belief that the war must go on; but others doubted that the peace conference was yet at an end.

Queen Victoria has appointed a consul for Savannah. Mr. Layard, on the part of the government, paid a high compliment to Lord Lyons in the House of Commons. His zeal, tact, discretion and ability were noticed. His despatches filled sixty folio volumes, and government would not yet press to know if he would return to America, his health being very delicate.

The gradual neutralization of the Canadian Reciprocity treaty was silence on American affairs in his late speech to the Legislature attracted much attention in England.

It is said that M. Drouyn d'Arny, in a French Cabinet council, opposed the acceptance of any territory ceded by Mexico, on account of the possibility of a war with the United States, and that the Emperor agreed with him. The Persian indemnity to Spain will be paid by consignments of gunns.

The English and the Austrian armies are to be reduced. Italy was very uneasy under a new political agitation. The Turkish and Persian governments have had a difficulty over a commercial treaty.

Additional advices from South America state that the Brazilians captured the city of Payandú only after a sanguinary battle of fifty hours' duration. Great mortality existed in the place. The Brazilian troops were marching on Montevideo. The Banda Oriental executive was about to solicit French mediation through a special commission to Paris.

A Swedish named William Smith was on Thursday night arrested on the charge of being the person who on last Saturday night inflicted the state on Daniel Lawrence, in

weak, and little inquiry, on the 18th of February. Broad-

stuffs were quiet. The provisions market was quiet. Cattle closed in London at 89s. a 90s. for money, on the 18th of February. The Stock Exchange was still feverish and excited on the subject of the peace negotiations in America. The funds had only partially recovered. United States five-twentybills had gone up from fifty-four and one-half; but were subsequently quiet at fifty-one and one-half; and fifty-one and three-fourths.

### CONGRESS.

Both houses were vigorously at work all last night finishing up the business of the session. All the important revenue bills probably passed before the adjournment. We have no space for a summary of the proceedings, but refer to detailed reports in another part of the paper for particulars.

### THE LEGISLATURE.

In the State Senate yesterday bills were reported to incorporate the Metropolitan Railroad Company; amending the act for the prevention of fires in New York; the Brooklyn sewerage and drainage act; increasing the interest of the Croton Water bonds; and to incorporate the German-American Colonization Society. A communication was received from the New York Street Commissioners relative to the width of Liberty street. Bills were noticed to regulate steamboat landings on the East and North rivers and for the removal of obstructions on the wharves and docks, New York; also to incorporate the Students' Aid Association of the New York Free Academy. A bill was introduced to provide for two additional surrogates in New York. The Metropolitan Paid Fire Department bill, without amendment, was passed by a vote of 21 against 6. The bills amending the charter of the Republic Fire Insurance Company, and incorporating the New York Conservatory of Music, were also passed. The bill authorizing the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company to acquire real estate in New York, for business purposes, was then taken up, and, after debate rejected. Adjourned until half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening.

In the Assembly bills were reported to incorporate the New York Pier and Warehouse Company; to incorporate the German Savings Bank of New York; to incorporate the Village Gaslight Company of Kings and Queens counties; also relative to taxes and assessments in this city. Bills were noticed to improve the avenues and streets in New York; to incorporate the German Workmen's Protective Union of New York, and for a civil, penal and political code for the State. The bill to amend the charter of the German Savings Bank of this city, was passed. Bills were introduced for the construction of the New York and Spuyten Duyvil Railroad; to establish an asylum for the chronic insane; to incorporate the Manhattan Land Improvement Company; to incorporate the Metropolitan Market Company; regulating broken commission, and to repeal article 1, title 19, of the Revised Statutes; to amend the act relative to closing up insolvent and dissolved insurance companies, and to increase the duty on silk. Adjourned until half-past seven o'clock on Monday evening.

### MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

All New York and the surrounding cities will be astir at an early hour this morning to participate in or to witness the grand demonstration in recognition of our recent great national triumph. The various features which the entire celebration will comprise will be almost innumerable. Early morning will no doubt open in this vicinity on cities and towns shrouded in the gay national colors—a mass of waving flags over walls and water, reaching from Staten Island to Harlem river, and across from Bedford to the Weehawken hills. Trinity chimes will begin the day's proceedings with their music, and soon after the gathering of the forces for the procession will commence. Our programme published in another place will give some idea of the immense array which these will form. The afternoon meeting in Union square, should the weather prove favorable, will doubtless be the largest gathering ever assembled in New York, and at night the city will be brilliant with the displays of fireworks and illuminations of buildings. Not only in this city and vicinity will the day be observed as one of rejoicing and a holiday, but also, it is expected, throughout a great portion of the country.

Abraham Lincoln will be inaugurated President of the United States for his second term at the Capitol in Washington to-day.

Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Supervisors' Volunteering Committee, yesterday received from Assistant Provost Marshal General Hinks a reply to the committee's communication on the subject of recruiting, published in yesterday morning's HERALD. General Hinks gives Mr. Blunt and his colleagues credit for their exertions to fill our quota, but says that the citizens generally manifest little interest in the matter, and make no efforts, by active co-operation, to avert the draft, which he says will soon have to be commenced unless the public take hold of the affair with more spirit than is at present exhibited. However, to give an opportunity for a revival of this character in the volunteering business, he states that the drawing will be postponed for at least ten days more.

One of our New Orleans correspondents confirms our previous report, received by way of Havana, that Maximilian's officials at Matamoros have ordered away Mr. Campbell, United States Consul at that port, because he was accredited to the Juarez government, and that clearance for American merchant vessels are now refused.

The Spaniards in Cuba, as we are informed by our Havana correspondent, are regaling themselves over a very doubtful rumor that the Dominicans in the province of Ciba have revolted against their government, made prisoners of its officers and raised the Spanish flag. This wild story has probably been manufactured out of the excitement of the members of the government, of which Polanco was the head, resigned, for some unexplained cause, on the 23d of January, and that another government was immediately advised. This much was published in our St. Domingo columns, dated to February 2, in yesterday's HERALD. But, instead of this new government having any design of submitting to the Spaniards, it is represented to be as determined as its predecessor to maintain the independence of the republic. At the date of latest advices the island had not yet been evacuated by all the Spanish troops.

United States Commissioner White yesterday reviewed the evidence and rendered his decision in the case of Gustav Ferdinand Voightman, alias Frederick Voightman, alias Bill, charged with forgery on the Berlin and Hamburg Railroad Company, and claimed as a fugitive from justice by the Prussian government. Gustav Ferdinand Voightman is the person charged with the crime, and the prisoner's defense was made by the counsel of the accused, who is to be Frederick Voightman, the alleged criminal's brother. The Commissioner, however, decided otherwise, maintaining that it was the real fugitive who was before him, and ordered his surrender, under the Extradition treaty. It is expected that Voightman will be taken off in the Bremen steamer to-day. Immediately after Commissioner White had rendered his decision for extradition proceedings were commenced in the Supreme Court to recover from the estate of the accused in this country the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the amount of his alleged frauds on the German railway company.

Decrees of distribution were yesterday awarded in the United States District Court in this city in the cases of the prize steamer Vixen and cargo, valued at over fifty-five thousand dollars, and the prize schooner Mary and cargo, the net proceeds of which amount to about twenty-seven thousand dollars. The Vixen and Mary were both captured while attempting to run the blockade of Wilmington, N. C., the former by the United States steamer Hatteras, on the 1st of December last, and the latter by the steamer Mackinaw, on the 24d of December.

The final hearing of the claim of Warren L. Boughton for the custody of his son, now in charge of his wife, took place yesterday before Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, at chambers. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

The summing up of the testimony in the E. P. Christy will case was commenced yesterday, before Surrogate Weber. The Surrogate's office and the office of the clerk to the Surrogate's court are required by statute to be kept open every day, except Sundays and legal holidays designated by act of the Legislature, and will therefore be open to-day for the transaction of business as usual. The case of the alleged will of Alexander E. Arby, deceased, was submitted for decision to the Surrogate, yesterday.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hoffman sentenced Frank Ferris, who was convicted of the murder of his wife, to be executed on the 14th of April for a stay of proceedings. It is probable that the sentence will not be carried into effect till late in the summer.

A Swede named William Smith was on Thursday night arrested on the charge of being the person who on last Saturday night inflicted the state on Daniel Lawrence, in

a house in Hester street, from the effects of which the latter died at the New York Hospital on Tuesday last, as noticed in Wednesday's HERALD. Smith acknowledges stabbing Lawrence, but alleges that he was compelled to do it in self defence. The case has not yet been fully investigated.

The annual commencement of the New York University Medical College took place last evening in the chapel of the institution. Sixty-two graduates received their diplomas, and numerous certificates of honor, medals and prizes were awarded. The address to the graduates was delivered by Professor J. W. Draper.

A very destructive fire occurred at Louisville on the morning of the 27th ult., destroying property valued at one hundred thousand dollars, and suffocating two young men sleeping in the upper stories of the buildings burned. The property was fully insured.

The stock market was steady but dull yesterday. Governments were firmer. Gold was inactive, and closed down at 109. At the evening board it was very dull, and closed at 109.

Business yesterday continued as dull as ever, if not more so. The uncertainty regarding the future price of gold, the rates of tax and tariff, &c., combined to restrict commercial transactions within the narrowest limits. Foreign goods were quiet and almost nominal. Many kinds of domestic produce were dull and entirely nominal, while nearly everything was a shade lower. Cotton was lower. Petroleum was dull and nominal. On 'Change the four market ruled quiet, while wheat was steady. Corn was dull, but prices were without decided change. Oats were scarcely so firm. Pork was lower, with a limited demand. Beef ruled steady, while lamb was a shade easier with less doing. Freight was dull and rates nominal. Whiskey was firmer and more active.

### President Lincoln's Second Term—His Cabinet and His Policy.

The second term of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, commences to-day. He is our first President who has had a second inauguration since that of General Jackson, in 1833—thirty-two years ago. From Jackson to Lincoln we have had a lot of one term Presidents; and, excepting General Harrison and General Taylor—both prematurely cut off—they have been of the order of temporizing and trading politicians. Through all the batch we look in vain for the marks of a statesman. We find them, without exceptions, the mere creatures of juggling bargains, and corrupting bargains, going on from bad to worse, from Van Buren down to Buchanan. Nor were the arts by which these men were advanced to power more demoralizing than their base devices to retain it. The consequences are before us in the armed legions of this terrible civil war.

Abraham Lincoln himself, in 1860, like Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, was adopted only as a one term compromise by the various cliques of his party wrangling and scheming for the nomination. In this view his very obscurity and apparently unambitious mediocrity made him preferable to more prominent men among the quarrelling politicians concerned. The republican wirepullers, like the democrats, since the reign of Jackson, were looking for a convenient instrument, when they picked up their master in that good-natured, uncouth, ungainly and unpretending Illinois rapsittler, Abraham Lincoln. It is said that the College of Cardinals at Rome, in their elections of the Pope, on several occasions, in resorting to the same expedient, have been cheated in the same way. We are sure that Honest Old Abe was nominated at Chicago without the remotest idea of his becoming a candidate for a re-election, but with a deliberate calculation from Seward men, Chase men and others that he was the very man to be moulded to their purposes for the succession.

Nor were the events of the first three years of Mr. Lincoln in the White House such as to suggest the probability of his renomination. The magnates of his party laughed at the proposition when first thrown out by the HERALD. It was as amusing as one of Old Abe's jokes. But with the approach of the Baltimore Convention the radical dignitaries of the party began to discover their mistake. They were outwitted and outgeneraled completely. They became mutinous; they threatened secession; they tried it in a feeble experiment or two, but they were subdued—from Chase and Fremont, Wade and Winter Davis, down to Bryant and Greeley. We need not repeat the story. Old Abe was renominated and re-elected, and he enters upon his second term of office to-day.

What line of policy will he now pursue? What changes will he make in his Cabinet? To the first question we shall probably have a satisfactory answer in his inaugural address to-day—and perhaps not. To the second inquiry, no very elaborate answer is needed. Excepting the appointment of Mr. McCulloch to the Treasury, and a change in the Interior Department, we expect no Cabinet changes; and under Old Abe's system of discipline no further changes are necessary. He is the master, and the members of his Cabinet are his chief clerks. He consults them, he hears them, and then tells them what to do. He indulges Mr. Seward in his diplomatic correspondence by the volume, but his theories and arguments touching our foreign policy and domestic relations stand merely as the opinions of Mr. Seward. Old Abe is not bound by them. It is hardly possible that he has ever read or heard a tenth part of the voluminous writings of his inexhaustible Premier. In short, it matters little whether Mr. Lincoln's chief advisers are Tom, Dick and Harry of Sam, Bob and Peter, so long as they are subject to his opinions as his supreme law. He has told us that his course has been shaped by the logic of events, and we presume that this will continue to be his policy. Meantime Greeley and the other anti-Seward radicals may point as much as they like to the broad hints of the Baltimore platform in reference to the Secretary of State; it is all moonshine to Old Abe.

He is a most remarkable man. He may seem to be the most credulous, docile and pliable of backwoodsmen, and yet when he "puts his foot down he puts it down firmly," and cannot be budged. He has proved himself, in his quiet way, the keenest of politicians, and more than a match for his wildest antagonists in the arts of diplomacy. He upsets, without an effort, the most formidable obstacles of cancanes and congresses, and seems to enjoy as a huge joke the astonishment of his friends and enemies. Plain common sense, a kindly disposition, a straightforward purpose, and a shrewd perception of the ins and outs of poor weak human nature, have enabled him to master difficulties which would have swamped almost any other man. Thus to-day, with the most cheering prospects before him, this extraordinary rapsittler enters upon his second term the unquestioned master of the situation in reference to American affairs, at home and abroad.

Let us hope that in his general policy through the four years to come all the budget of blunders of the four years that are past will be completely effaced and forgotten, or that they will only serve to brighten the crowning glories of a successful administration.

### Our Jubilee of Victory—The Celebration To-day.

From all the arrangements made, and the patriotic spirit everywhere prevailing in the city, there is no doubt but that the celebration of our great military and naval victories to-day will be one of the grandest and most unique spectacles ever witnessed in New York. The people of the metropolis will turn out by hundreds of thousands to behold the demonstration. People from the country and all the adjoining cities will flock in to see it. Every interest in the city and its surroundings will be represented. The military will make a magnificent display. The navy representatives from the Navy Yard—sailors and marines, with a full rigged ship and a monitor—will swell the throng. All the trades' associations and other civic societies will lend their aid, with symbols and banners and allegorical illustrations of their several avocations. Europe, Asia and Africa will be impressed into the service; for we are to have elephants, and giraffes, and walrus and other strange animals in the line of march.

The operatic and theatrical managers, who favor the public with their Saturday matinees, will hurry up their business by an early commencement so that their audiences may be out in time to see the procession and hear the speeches in Union square. By the way, we might suggest to the country folks that the Academy of Music and the Hippodrome, opposite, would make convenient resting places until the procession is organized. They could delight their ears with Flotow's sweet strains in Martha, and their eyes with the fairy illusions of Mother Goose, while they are waiting for the grand sights and sounds preparing out of doors.

The weather, which was threatening yesterday, gives promise of bright skies to smile upon the patriotic exhibition of the nation's rejoicing over events which are to close up the rebellion and restore prosperity, union and peace. The authorities have taken measures to have the streets on the line of the procession thoroughly cleaned, so that we shall have good, dry roads for marching, such as, if Grant had them now in Virginia, would insure a speedy forward movement to the tune of "On to Richmond." The public institutions have arranged for a national holiday. The Custom House officials have got up some splendid interior decorations for the occasion. The stores generally will be closed in the afternoon, and all New York, which is not in the windows, will be on the sidewalks. The "Streets of New York" have rarely presented so fine a spectacle as they will to-day; and the news of the celebration will gladden the hearts of our gallant soldiers and sailors, to whose valor the metropolis of the Union has done so much honor.

### Is Recruiting Successful in New York—A Draft Threatened.

The communication published yesterday of Assistant Adjutant General H. F. Bronson, who is assistant to the acting assistant provost marshal general, to the Chairman of the County Volunteering Committee, complaining that the city was not volunteering men fast enough, and stating that "unless recruiting increases, and men are put into the service more rapidly, the draft will be commenced," creates some surprise among those who have watched the action of the Supervisors' committee ever since the legalization by the Legislature of the county loan, and thus placing funds in the hands of the Supervisors to pay the new rates of State bounty. The impression was universal that the committee had never since its organization received and paid bounty to volunteers so rapidly as since the date referred to—the 13th of February—and that its success was certain to insure us against all possibility of a draft.

Mr. Blunt, in his reply, fully confirms the prevalent opinion, and shows by the records that since the above date, to the 28th of February, one thousand four hundred and fifty-nine men were recruited—mostly three hundred men—equal to three thousand six hundred and forty-seven one year men. This is an average of one hundred and four per day, without counting substitutes taken at other offices. The highest average Mr. Blunt shows the committee to have made in its previous successful operations in filling our various quotas was eighty-five per diem. The next successful effort the average was fifty per day.

We, therefore, can see no good reason for complaining of the action of the committee, for it exceeds all its former efforts, under the disadvantage, too, of going over grounds that have been thoroughly gleaned no less than four several times; and we must suppose that Assistant Adjutant General Bronson would not have thrown out this doubt about the action of the committee had he possessed at the time of writing his note all the facts of the case, instead of the results of eight days' operations to which he refers.

We doubt very much whether a draft would furnish men for the army from this city more rapidly than they have been supplied by recruiting since the 13th of February. We leave out of the question altogether the excitement a draft would be likely to create in this city, and refer simply to its probable success so far as furnishing men. In the draft commencing in July, 1863, there were examined and held two thousand men in ninety days, which is an average of little over twenty-two per day.

Had there been in this case no action of the Volunteer Relief and Exemption Committee, it is doubtful if one-fourth of these would ever have reached the front. This shows how slowly the ranks of our armies are filled by drafting. Turning the wheel or drawing the names is a very simple as well as rapid process. But here the real trouble and delay commences. For every two thousand thus drawn, not more, probably, than two hundred to three hundred will be found to have passed the test of the surgeon's examination. Of these a large percentage will contrive to get off, for unwilling soldiers are not the most loyal. Hence this process must be repeated and re-repeated time and again before the number requisite can be obtained. Delays are thus inevitable, and the result of the process must be to supply men much slower than by recruiting, especially when recruiting is so successfully carried on as by our Supervisors' committee.

There is one thing very certain—if a conscription is really to be enforced, it stands every one in hand, liable to be drafted, to supply himself forthwith with a substitute by depositing the necessary amount with Supervisor Blunt, who will fill all orders of this description without delay. For every one thousand dollars deposited for a substitute the State returns to the depositor six hundred dollars, the substitute costing in fact but four hundred

dollars. Let this substitute business progress as it should, and recruiting go on as heretofore—and it most likely will increase—we ought to be allowed to fill up our quota without resorting to an unpopular conscription. Let us give the government one regiment per week.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.—The memorable Thirty-eighth Congress has closed its labors and will adjourn to-day. Its system of legislative acts in connection with the rebellion comprehend all the elements of a great political revolution, and form the groundwork of a new reconstruction—including our political, financial, domestic and foreign affairs—which may not be settled for half a century to come. In their confiscation, emancipation and reconstruction schemes and financial experiments the radical leaders of the two houses have committed some mischievous and expensive blunders during the last two years; but with all their follies and fanaticism they contrived to bring about at last a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war, which was the main business in hand. The most essential measures before the late session have been carried through, excepting the Bankrupt bill, which will go over to the new Congress in December next, unless in the interval we shall have an extra session, which is not improbable. Considering the time wasted, the opportunities lost, and the costs and losses incurred from the financial legislation of this Thirty-eighth Congress, we are glad that it has come to an end, although its last days were better than the first. It was our "Long Parliament." It has finished its course, and we are glad of it, whatever may be in store for us with the Congress which is next to come.

## OUR QUOTA.

Important Letter from General Hinks. GOOD ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE.—THE DRAWING TO BE POSTPONED FOR TEN DAYS, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

The following letter was to-day sent to Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, by General Hinks, in answer to the communication written by the former, which appeared in our yesterday's issue:—

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, SUPREMACY DIVISION OF NEW YORK, New York, March 3, 1865.

OSWEGO BLUNT, Esq., Chairman, &c.:—

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th instant, in reply to a note of Captain Bronson, A. A. G., written by my direction, in relation to the progress of recruiting in this county, and have perused with interest the elaborate array of statistics which it contains, exhibiting the comparative progress of recruiting in the city and county of New York, under present and previous calls for troops; but its examination has not changed or modified my convictions that "the present rate of recruiting will not fill the quota of the city districts within the time required."

It will be borne in mind that very great deficiencies, as compared with other districts in this division, exist in all the city districts; and that the draft has been entirely for the reason that New York has been less active or less successfully engaged in actual recruiting than the suburban districts. The draft has been made in all districts surrounding the city, and to further postpone its operations here, unless there is a prospect of the quotas being immediately filled by increased enlistment, would be an obvious injustice to those districts in which the application of the provisions of the law is now being made.

Furthermore, it will be remembered that the previous quotas of the city districts have been filled, to a very great extent, with credits resulting from enlistments in the army not made by the county, but by the county under the Enrollment law, and not contained in your exhibit of the progress of recruiting under those calls. Hence the comparison made in your communication has no application to the result in filling the quotas, which now must be done by actual enlistment.

It was hoped that the postponement of the draft in the city would produce, on the part of the citizens, some effort commensurate with the amount of labor to be done to secure the filling of the quotas by volunteer enlistment, thereby saving the county the expense of sending out armies with some sixteen thousand volunteers, and thus removing the necessity for a recourse to the operations of a draft on the part of the government.

To secure this result, every means of co-operation and assistance consistent with the interests of the service has, whenever suggested, been willingly adopted by the Provost Marshal General, and by the office; but after all, it seems that these hopes are not well grounded, for while yourself and a few persons have labored faithfully and efficiently to produce the desired result, the expectation of a general interest being aroused and an active effort being made on the part of the whole community has not been realized, and the result is that the quotas will not be filled, and the draft will be commenced.

I know of no means by which the number of men raised can be increased, except the people, who have the greatest interest in this division, should be aroused by enrolling such an impetus as they only can create. Every consideration of patriotism and interest appeals to them to put their hands to the work. The Provost Marshal General, and by the office, but after all, it seems that these hopes are not well grounded, for while yourself and a few persons have labored faithfully and efficiently to produce the desired result, the expectation of a general interest being aroused and an active effort being made on the part of the whole community has not been realized, and the result is that the quotas will not be filled, and the draft will be commenced.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

H. F. BRONSON, Brigadier General, A. A. Provost Marshal General, Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service.

### Volunteering.

The rooms of the Supervisors' Volunteering Committee were crowded yesterday, and large numbers were accepted and received the bounty; so large as to be satisfactory, we should suppose, to Assistant Adjutant General Bronson, who is trying to hurry up the committee. Now is the time also for being furnished with substitutes, the committee finding the men on a deposit being made. For a \$1,000 substitute \$600 is returned to the depositor by the State. Don't delay. Hurry up.

ITALIAN OPERA.—As Verdi's grand work, *La Forza del destino*, is regarded, it is more appreciated. The constant flow of melody throughout the opera, which is so becoming familiar, the tragedy involved in the story is so brilliantly relieved by the lighter scenes which occur in every act that the work loses all the heaviness which the *libretto* might suggest. Last night it was received with more pleasure and applause than on any previous occasion, and we may add, with more evident comprehension of the beauties of the music and no little enthusiasm for the efforts of the artists. The house was very large, fashionable and elegantly attired. The custom of introducing exquisite toilettes into the Academy appears to be more exacting every night. We doubt whether at any previous time was produced a more brilliant display of jewels, costly fabrics and refined taste in costume than can be seen in the Academy at the present season. *La Forza* will be given again on Monday evening, and *Faust* on Tuesday. To-day *Martha* will be produced at a matinee at one o'clock precisely, and will terminate before three, in time for the audience to witness the grand national festivities.

WINTER GARDEN.—The third of the series of grand matinees of Booth's Hamlet, which have attracted such brilliant crowds to this establishment, will take place this morning. The performance will commence at one o'clock precisely, so as to conclude in time to enable all attending it to witness the celebration spectacle of the day.

THE HIPPODROME.—There will be a grand jubilee matinee here to-day, commencing precisely at one o'clock, in place of the usual hour, and terminating in season for all the visitors to witness the inaugural festivities in the immediate adjacent vicinity of Union square. The great pantomime of Mother Goose, and the varied gymnastic and equestrian performances, will be given on the occasion. The building will be brilliantly illuminated in the evening. On Monday the Chinese festival of The Feast of Lanterns will be created for the first time.

## THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Paid Fire Department Bill Passed by the Senate—The City Railroad Question—Another Hearing on the Broadway Bill for the Harlem Grantee—Explosion of the City Railroad Schemes of the Politicians—Railroad Grant Valueless at Five Cents Per Cent—The Coal Monopoly Rebutted—Spicy Debate on the New York Millionaires and their Schemes of Extortion—How the Price of Coal is Kept up and Fifty Per Cent Dividends Made, &c.

### OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

ALBANY, March 3, 1865.

PASSAGE OF THE PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT BILL IN THE SENATE.—The Paid Fire Department bill was called up in the Senate this morning and passed on its third reading by a strict party vote.

Sensors Field and Cozzens made a persistent opposition to every section by amendments and various motions, calling the yeas and nays until its final passage. There was no debate.

The recent speech of Senator Andrews in regard to city railroads excited great attention, and will have the important bearing of a new legislation for that interest. Albany was crowded with New Yorkers, and the lobbies filled on the occasion of the delivery of these remarks. The consequence is observed in a complete change of the views of many on this subject. The parties most affected appear to be the numerous solidifiers who have been in attendance here, hoping to turn their political influence into profitable railroad grants. I have observed that the bulk of these philosophers have gone home with their bills in their pockets or abandoned them without further solicitude to the opinion of committees.

EXPLANATION OF THE CITY RAILROAD BILL COMMISSIONERS' DREAMS.

The chief reason why the politicians have abandoned their dreams of "golden places" is the fact question. The railroad men, having concluded to run the existing roads at five cents, shunt off every prospect of profit to speculation. It is a matter of fact that the Third Avenue Railroad is now actually running at a loss, and no other city railroad approaches the in its prospect of profit. But the railroad companies prefer the chances of a return to cheaper fuel, labor and materials than open the door for speculative grants, practically abrogating the existing grants. The low rate of fare shuts off all but practical railroad operators and their associated capitalists from the field. This conclusion sets aside the most important element of the politicians' dream, the return of the railroads to the people, as the most important point of all, it secures in a permanent manner the lowest rates of fare to the people by this means.

THE BROOKLYN AND OTHER CITY RAILROADS.—The Senate Railroad Committee were prepared to-day to report the Broadway Railroad bill and its companion branches in the Senate, with the report of the report of Senator Schaffer and Dutcher the report was not made to-day, with the view to a hearing upon it on the part of the Harlem Railroad Company, to be had on Tuesday next.

It appears that all other contending opposition to the Broadway Railroad have withdrawn, and that if it is a road with five cents fare it is really as good as the Third Avenue road. The passengers may be better dressed, but they only pay the same rate. They cannot walk more numerous and more comfortably, and cannot so well packed in a car. The vast idea of value is reduced material in this view. The question this time, therefore, is, whether the city railroads will be allowed to raise the rates of fare on the Hudson River road, for which the friends of the city railroads are sought to be increased. The proposition for the raising of the rate of fare on the Hudson River road, and which the friends of the city railroads are sought to be increased. The proposition for the raising of the rate of fare on the Hudson River road, and which the friends of the city railroads are sought to be increased.

THE COAL MONOPOLY—SPICY DEBATE.—On motion of Senator Laimbeer, the bill granting to the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad company a right to purchase certain real estate in New York, was called from the table. A very spicy debate then took place, the Senate first having passed the bill without debate, and then, on the reconsideration, killing it in the most emphatic manner.

Sensor Cook, moving the reconsideration, charged that this coal monopoly was a scheme of the politicians and unscrupulous speculators who had organized an extortionate conspiracy in all the towns of the State by which the price of coal was raised to the exorbitant and unjust rates which the coal monopolists are now exacting. Senator Blunt defended the company, and deprecated this mode of retaliation as undignified. He said that for many years the coal monopoly in this State, and in other States, had been a source of great trouble and expense to the people, and that the price of coal had not only increased, but the price had gone up to ten cents at present, and the price of coal was now at ten cents. He said that the price of coal was now at ten cents, and that the price of coal was now at ten cents. He said that the price of coal was now at ten cents, and that the price of coal was now at ten cents.

Senator Polger read from certain public journals the details of the mode in which coal is sold through agencies in the cities and towns, showing that this monopoly extended to each town in the State, the company refusing to furnish or sell to such localities through any other channel than their local agent, even where exorbitant prices